Illinois Register.

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Illinois State Register.

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SHIELDS & CONKLING,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Springfield, Illinois.

Will practice in the Supreme Court, the Circuit Courts, and the District and Circuit Courts of the United States. Office in Tinsley's new building, opposite the American House.

march 19—tf

KIRBY BENEDICT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

Danville, Vermilion County, Illinois.

Refers to the Supreme Court Bench.

Sept 11—yl

J. A. McDOUGALL,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,

SALEM, MARION COUNTY, ILL.

WILL practice in the several counties composing the Third Judicial Circuit, and in the Supreme Court at Vandalia.

Jan. 21.

C. F. EMMERSON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery,

BENTON, MACON CO. ILL. 99-1y

Jan. 28, 1842.

CONN & CHAMBERS,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

MEREDOSIA, ILL.

W. A. Conn, late of the firm of Hosbie & Conn, St. Louis. C. Chambers, late of Jacksonville, Ill.

Mr. Jas. L. Lusk, Springfield, Ill. Lusk, Stevens & Co. St. Louis, Mo.
" Bliss, Tomlinson & Co. New Orleans,
" Fisher & Co. " "
" Cassidy & Elder, " "

Sept 9—y

WASHINGTON HOTEL.—The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has taken and will hereafter occupy the house lately kept by Mr. Hall, on the corner of Washington and Second streets, where he will be pleased to accommodate all regular boarders; his table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and his bar will be furnished with the choicest liquors. Regular boarders will be informed of the terms by application at the house, and he hopes to deserve and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

JOHN DELANEY.

june 17—tf

NATIONAL HOTEL,

JONAS WHITCOMB, respectfully informs the public that he has taken the large and commodious house in Springfield, Illinois, known as the National Hotel, where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and boarders in the most liberal manner. The proximity of the house to the steamboat landing and the depot of the Northern Cross Railroad, renders it a most desirable stopping place for travellers, and from the location of the house in the business part of the town, no person stopping at it will be subjected to the inconvenience of passing through the mud and dust.

The subscriber trusts that from his long experience in the business, and his strict attention to the comfort of his guests, he will receive a liberal share of public patronage. Every exertion will be used to render the house, in all respects, worthy the attention of the public, and the patronage of the travelling community.

JONAS WHITCOMB.

Springfield, Sept. 1, 1842. 3-6w

WHEAT WANTED.—1,000 bushels of Winter Wheat will be given in cash for the same, if delivered at Quincy, Illinois.

GRIGGS & LEWIS.

Quincy, Sept. 1, 1842. 3-6w

HIDES & SKINS.—The highest price in cash or trade will be given for Hides & Skins in the south, and a liberal price in the north.

Sept 1 GRIGGS & LEWIS.

SHERMAN'S PLASTER.—The term "Sherman's Plaster" is now known throughout the world, and a successful experience of nearly 20 years has established its character as a safe and

[illegible] 34

effective lot of Principles and common sense. I have received a fresh supply at

T. W. TINSLEY & BROTHER.

HARDWARE, HARDWARE, HARDWARE.—A general assortment on hand cheap for cash.

April 8, 1842. T. W. TINSLEY & Co.

SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES.—For the speedy relief and sure cure of coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, influenza, whooping cough, and all affections of the throat and lungs. For sale by

34 GRIGGS & LEWIS.

BOSTON DAILY AND SEMI-WEEKLY Courier.—Just received 400 the most recent and latest numbers, which will be sold at a reduced price for cash or taken by the week.

T. W. TINSLEY & Co.

July 8, 1842.

LINSEED OIL.—One barrel just received and for sale by

BRIDGE & BUSH.

Springfield, Dec. 10, 1841.

SPLITS TURPENTINE.—Just received and for sale by

BRIDGE & BUSH.

July 8, 1842.

DRIED APPLES.—Received, November 1st, 1841, bushels, Middles, Alleys, Cuppers, Shorts, and Sweepings, for sale by

GRIGGS & LEWIS.

Nov. 5, 1841.

BANK OF ILLINOIS (Branch).—Bonds & Notes Received on Deposite. Checks payable at the Bank of Illinois, Springfield.

July 30.

IMPORTANT TO MILLERS.—The subscriber hereby informs the public that he still continues to manufacture his celebrated Bolting Cloth of the best quality, and upon reasonable terms for cash or approved paper.

Gentlemen will please to notify their wishes in specifying a number for ensuring wheats from which they desire their flour to be bolted, and particularly, I. H. Bronson, Esq. of Rochester, N. Y. will please to receive my acknowledgments, as one of his orders was received after the above was in type.

JOSEPH BOLTON.

Smithfield, March 1, 1842. 26-1y

As there are here, from our establishment, a number of Bolting Cloths for sale at manufacturers' prices, the A. & A. Bronson are the only agents for the sale of the same.

J. H. BISHOP.

TUBS, WOODEN BOWLS, & BASKETS.—A large assortment for sale by

LINDSAY & BRO.

Sept 23

JUST received, a quantity of new Cheese, which we will sell at cheap prices for cash.

A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

A GREAT variety of stamped work, just received and for sale by

A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

feb. 11, 1842.

CARPENTERS.—Such persons, just received and for sale by

A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

feb. 11.

JOHN A. CAMPBELL, JR.

FOUNDER IN IRON, BRASS, IRON, AND CASTING. *Shop 4 doors South of the American House.*

July 23, 1842. 30-tf

GROUND WAGGON BOXES—and for sale by

B. S. PEASE & BRO.

April 1, 1842—tf.

[illegible]

THE subscribers are just in receipt of their Spring supply of Goods, and they respectfully invite the attention of country merchants, farmers, mechanics, and [illegible] to their assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queensware, which they offer at the lowest cash prices.

B. S. PEASE & BRO.

April 1, 1842—tf.

[illegible]

And half Spanish saddle trees, which we will sell at the lowest wholesale and for cash low to cash purchasers.

B. S. PEASE & BRO.

April 1, 1842—tf.

CABINET.—Superior Copal Japan, black oil, and varnish constantly kept on hand and for sale by

M. M. TINSLEY & Co.

April 8, 1842.

TOBACCO—8-4 quality Jarnac River Brandy, in store and for sale by the quarter, hogshead, keg or case, very low for cash or approved paper by

HILL & MCFARLAND.

Springfield, May 20, 1842.

Millinery and Mantuamaking.

MRS. WILSON is ready to wait upon the ladies of Springfield and the vicinity that may favor her with their custom, in the millinery and mantuamaking business in all their various branches. She has just returned from the city of New York with a handsome assortment of goods, to which she is receiving additions almost daily. Bonnets and hats will be made to order in the most fashionable manner, and at the shortest notice.

MRS. HINDLE & FERRELL.

Springfield, March 25, 1842.

HATS FOR STATE BANK PAPER.

THE subscriber will receive State Bank paper at par for Hats, Caps, &c. for all kinds of fur hats, and will pay the highest price for Beaver, Otter, Coon, Mink, Muskrat, Fox, Cat, and Rabbit skins in the former prices, or else the paper or 37½ cents on the dollar, according to the times.

E. COOK.

Springfield, May 20, 1842.

GREEN TREE HOTEL.

THE subscriber has taken the above house for a term of years, for the accommodation of travellers and boarders, and has refitted it in a style that he hopes will give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom. He will always be found ready to render to the comfort of his guests his personal attention, and his table shall be supplied with the best the market affords.

DANIEL ANDERSON.

Carlinville, Ill., May 2, 1842. 41-6m.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

BRIDGE & SCOFIELD, have received their Spring supply of Goods, which they have purchased in Philadelphia, and invite the public to call and examine their assortment.

They pledge themselves to spare no pains to render satisfaction, in making and exchanging goods, to all who may favor them with their custom. I would here at once say that they are not disposed to sell any article of merchandize for less than it can be purchased for in the city of Philadelphia, and from the facilities they have for purchasing, they are confident they can sell goods cheaper than any merchant in this section of country.

They have reduced and State Bank paper taken in exchange for goods.

BRIDGE & SCOFIELD.

Springfield, April 1, 1842.

A. & M. LINDSAY.

Have just received from the eastern cities

The publish a new kind of mouldings, which they will sell at a low price. Also, a fine assortment of looking glass plates, with which they will put in looking glasses at short notice. They have them now in store, and can put in looking glasses at any time. They have the most to select from, and will sell as low as any other one, that will sell a good article. Call and see for yourself and see if we do not sell as low as any other one, that will sell a good article. We have a large assortment of looking glass plates on hand, and will put in looking glasses at any time. We have large boxes to pack in, and will pack them so that they will not break. We have wooden seats, chairs, cain seat rush, and painted chairs, for sale low.

Also, a large assortment of looking glass and queensware, of every kind, for sale.

Also, a large assortment of looking glass, of every description,

State Register.

SPRINGFIELD:

Friday, September 30, 1842.

The Public Printing.

The Sangamo Journal assumes to wish an attempt to increase the prices for State printing because we contain the Executive documents in their publication of depreciated paper for notes. The facts are that we wish to assimilate the prices fixed by law, but the Journal wishes to assimilate the public printing, the governor, the judges, and other servants of the people, not of more than half of the sum they contracted for, but to the value of that (a band of robbers!) in the way of encouragement. The only reason Joseph Gillespie advocates for extraordinary pretense is, that the officers ought to get their salaries in depreciated currency, thus the bank has an added and it is indeed a big one people, and to make it equal, the bank ought to receive for public printing no more nor less than half of the amount the people contracted to pay them for their services. This would be attempt at the estimation of our honest neighbours would be a kind of *a back lash'ed for the protection of the manufacturers of paper money*—in economists then for the depreciation of bank paper. Sure are the avowed sentiments of the bank brethren the sentinel the Journal.

The prices for the public printing in this State are lower than those in most of the States, and yet the prices for labor are higher here than most other parts of the country. When the present prices for public printing were fixed by the State the public printer lost the paper that he received for his notes more than profit than the printing. The profit from both of these sources, was not more or less than reasonable as the time they were fixed. But the Legislature (a majority of it, at least, and a majority) created a public binder, and then reduced the profits of public printing one third, and had it not been for the hard times setting in and the unnecessary deference to the prices of produce at home, the public printer would not have supported his family from the profits of the public printing. Now, in the face of this, we submit the following statement of the expenses of printing and binding for the last two years, with the cost of its execution in the present prices:

Amount received for the two years, (including one third allowed since 1840) $ 6,000

Journeymen's wages, (embracing foreman, two pressmen, and one boy, $ 2,000

Two years' board, (estimating the cost of board to same materials) 800

Twelve per cent. interest on capital for two years for wear and use of office, 960

Fuel, light and printers' ink for two years, 400

Contingent expenses for two years, 200

For Mr. Walters' services $250 per year 500

For Mr. Webster's services $200 per year 400

$5,000

We would not presume to say that *the printing has fallen a day and must keep*" we have received no sixty cents per day and stood a bad fire for the cause of constitutional political argument, the Answer cause of the Journal, nor would we say that the public would rob us not only of the sixty cents per day and the investment of our capital invested in materials, but he would sell our materials for the production of the manufacturers of whig promises to pay, for the privilege of the service of destitution—the paymastered pipe organ of whig corruption—for the privilege of the continued at the sacrifice of the people the use of Longworth's press and type, and we have how many victims are crushed to death beneath its ponderous wheels.

We are in favor of retrenchment in the public expenditures. We would dispense with such officers as are not actually necessary, and examine the duties of several into one. With the printing and binding of one year, the whole can might be made on both, and still they would yield a reasonable profit on the prices of produce and labor remain as low as at present, but divided as they are, neither the printer nor the binder can receive a support on which otherwise might be borne with ease. The printing and binding of one year, as they are connected, and seem to the until the whigs be arrested and the system of the State overthrown. It was then taken from the printer and given to a relentless cotemporary of Tippecanoe story without a note or interference. The profits of the printing and binding before were strangled by one, and now is decided a gang fire—secretly a bite a grave. The true policy of the Legislature is to take off the taxes again and reduce the prices, at least for the time being. If the "glorious better times" should return, the prices of labor would claim "*pay dollars a day and roast beef*" then the prices should again be increased to suit the times.

The same system of curtailment in the expenses of our government, should be carried out. One officer of state could perform the duties assigned by law to several, and the usual profits of all but one could be saved to the State. The economy of such a policy is so palpable that no one can resist its force.

The Journal says that the whigs in the majority are all strongly con mned, as we are, of the wisdom of the precedi ary step of our Executive officers, to put all the printing out of the ship of State, mastered by the democracy with. Pass at the helm, bound to sweep out waves and dismantled as worms, but preserving the care and skill of such officers as are navigating the triumphant success and honor that must inevitably attend the hull developed principles of the democratic administration, they seek to frighten us from ensures that will produce such happy effects. They have tasted and had rather principles—their own skins and rag money rush must be thrown overboard—with them will go the flying hopes of federalism. Rule or ruin is the motto of the unprincipled leaders of whiggery, as is manifested every day and in every part of the country as clearly as the sun in the heavens.

The Appetites in Black Island, silver appears among $2,000 worth of steel cutlery in one, for the Cincinnati white ore. Do we go straight till to voices the Lunchbasket's ticket to the bar counter.

The collection of the State revenue in specie or its equivalent.

We must amend at the course of the Journal and its Federal-ing cotemporaries throughout the State. They unanimously approve of the resolution of return and deprecated bank notes for taxes—taxes worth only 40 cents in the dollar compared with specie. They unanimously approve of *end the bank's by paying out* in her embarrassments and by unrelenting creditors, but they do not approve of the Governor's proclamation only because it *raises his pay for public printing!!!*

We ask no better people to pass and exclaim those charged. It is true, that the proclamation recommends the payment of the public revenue in specie only. The laws of the State require the Governor's notice of 1000 DOLLARS per annum. Has the Governor been exercising the powers of the office to the amount? He has not. That office has been compelled to take State bank paper at par for his salary, 60 cents in the dollar only, at the highest, frequently less than 50 cents. The Governor has a large family to support—he deserves all his rent to the direct. He has been compelled to take bank notes or pass a thing. He is not a rich man, and we do not blame him for receiving bank notes at par, nearly for six months! It cannot. Let this be borne in mind, and the fact that the Governor struggles the laughably within as governed by the laws, and he is entitled to extend to him and will these miserable 250 dollars would barely supply him with bread and the other necessaries of life for his family, and 2000 dollars for his last six months' salary, to support his family in the style of the first families. The Governor has a large family to support—he deserves all his rent to the direct. He has been compelled to take bank notes or pass a thing. He is not a rich man, and we do not blame him for receiving bank notes at par

Indignation Meetings.

The result affirmed the American people at the Jubilee at Dinner in New York, on the 2nd inst., by receiving the British national hymn, "The Queen of Great Britain," with the chorus and the American national tune, "The President of the United States," with wild enthusiasm, has called forth a severely expressive mass of indignation. Public meetings, the last resort for redress, have been held in most of the large cities, for the purpose of assessing in the most public manner the insult in our opinion. The following description of the expression of feeling in New York is copied from the Daily Evening Post:

The Scoffers of their Country's Honor Rebuked—Vast Meeting in Union Square.

Yesterday was a great day for American patriotism. Thousands were thrilled at the great national festival in regard to each other in the form of Democrats and Conservatives, and prejudices allowed to remain in Fortress in the Antiquarian Museum. The last and only thing to be blamed was the former's fault. The meeting was composed of not only a vast number of people, but of a most respectable character. The air rang with shouts "To the President of the United States." But the main character of the occasion, a stranger might have supposed at a glance, was the immense crowd of all parties who are regarded of late the institutions and would call for their defenses—men who, neither very much for the meeting nor opposed to it, were the first consequence of their country's honor. Men who had been waiting only for the call to come to a speech, and they will not be disappointed. Several efficient remarks interjected. The proceedings commenced a good deal of the day, and it was a coincidence that it took place at the same time as the great meeting in Boston, as it was not a party gathering the numbers consisted of the most respectable men in the city, congregated without the least regard to party lines. It was no trifling affair, as the platform was filled with the most distinguished men in the city, and it was not nothing as it which could be entrusted presented to the people. The arrangements had been made with which the Rhode Island Executive was not to be interfered with, and a private upon him for interference in the daily order of the day.

Long before the hour appointed, the streets were filled with the multitudes in front of the CITY HALL, Broadway, Nassau, Fulton, Brooklyn, and on Nassau and Frankfort streets, as well as in the Park. The windows, the roofs, the Park and the streets on the east side were crowded with the people, and the women, and children, in numbers not to be counted. The weather could not be better. A mild autumnal breeze, from which a warm cloak was necessary, was the only thing to be desired.

The meeting was called to order by ROBERT BLACK, Esq., who said:

BLACK CAP.

Citizens by public notice, I have met with assembled, I am happy to see such a large and respectable meeting, convening from Indies sided in deep Sea, and I will call upon

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, who is entitled to the confidence of the whole country. That I have not selected to fill the office of President of this meeting, I am aware, but I am sure that I have the honor to preside over a meeting of the people of the United States, and I will do, to the best of my ability, my duty.

Mr. Dickinson, on coming forward, was received with loud cheers, and said:

Fellow-Citizens of the United States:

Gentlemen of the Common Council, Citizens of New-York, and Strangers:

I am not prepared to address you on the occasion which convenes us on a revolutionary movement. Let the resolutions be submitted to the people will not be disappointed.

OFFICE OF COMMIS'Y GEN. OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, August 4, 1842.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, on the first day of November next for the delivery of the following articles, for the use of the troops of the United States, upon inspection, as follows:

At New Orleans,

893 barrels of pork
1,000 barrels of fresh superfine flour
500 barrels of new white field beans
13,000 pounds of good hard soap
5,000 pounds of good hard yellow candles
936 bushels of good clean dry salt
2,000 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At the public Landing, six miles from Fort Towson, mouth of the Kiamichi.

300 barrels of pork
300 barrels of fresh superfine flour
240 barrels of new white field beans
4,000 pounds of good hard soap
500 pounds of good hard yellow candles
32 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,000 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered in all the month of February, 1843.

At Fort Jesup, Louisiana.

500 barrels of pork
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour
500 barrels of new white field beans
7,000 pounds of good hard soap
500 pounds of good hard yellow candles
32 bushels of good clean dry salt
2,000 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered in all the month of May, 1843.

At Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

750 barrels of pork
1,400 barrels of fresh superfine flour
600 barrels of new white field beans
12,000 pounds of good hard soap
1,000 pounds of good hard yellow candles
48 bushels of good clean dry salt
2,750 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Mississippi river.

625 barrels of pork
1150 barrels of fresh superfine flour
200 barrels of new white field beans
11,400 pounds of good hard soap
5,700 pounds of good hard candles
140 bushels of good clean dry salt
2,750 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by 1st June, 1843.

At Fort Snelling, St. Peters.

525 barrels of pork
350 barrels of fresh superfine flour
182 bushels of new white field beans
3,000 pounds of refined hard soap
1,000 pounds of good hard yellow candles
72 bushels of good clean dry salt
2,750 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 15th of June, 1843.

At Fort Leavenworth Missouri river.

500 barrels of pork
700 barrels of fresh superfine flour
300 bushels of new white field beans
11,400 pounds of good hard soap
5,700 pounds of good hard candles
140 bushels of good clean dry salt
2,750 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by 1st June, 1843.

At Fort Brady, Sault St. Marie, Michigan.

75 barrels of pork
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour
40 bushels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap
600 pounds of good hard yellow candles
32 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by 1st of June 1843.

At Fort Mackinac, Michigan.

100 barrels of pork
200 barrels of fresh superfine flour
120 bushels of new white field beans
2,850 pounds of good hard soap
1,500 pounds of good hard yellow candles
32 bushels of good clean dry salt
688 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June 1843.

At Fort Gratiot, Michigan.

150 barrels of pork
300 barrels of fresh superfine flour
120 bushels of new white field beans
2,850 pounds of good hard soap
1,500 pounds of good hard yellow candles
32 bushels of good clean dry salt
688 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June 1843.

At Fort Niagara, New York.

75 barrels of pork
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour
40 barrels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap
600 pounds of good hard yellow candles
32 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Sackett's Harbor, New York.

300 barrels of pork
700 barrels of fresh superfine flour
300 bushels of new white field beans
2,850 pounds of good hard soap
1,500 pounds of good hard yellow candles
32 bushels of good clean dry salt
688 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Plattsburg, New York.

300 barrels of pork
700 barrels of fresh superfine flour
300 bushels of new white field beans
2,850 pounds of good hard soap
1,500 pounds of good hard yellow candles
32 bushels of good clean dry salt
688 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Harcourt Barracks, Maine.

450 barrels of pork
940 barrels of fresh superfine flour
300 bushels of new white field beans
6,000 pounds of good hard soap
3,000 pounds of good hard yellow candles
160 bushels of good clean dry salt
3,850 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Preble, Portland, Maine.

75 barrels of pork
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour
40 barrels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap
600 pounds of good hard yellow candles
32 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Constitution Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

75 barrels of pork
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour
40 bushels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap

360 pounds of good hard yellow candles
32 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Adams, Newport, Rhode Island.

150 barrels of pork
300 barrels of fresh superfine flour
120 bushels of new white field beans
2,850 pounds of good hard soap
1,500 pounds of good hard yellow candles
32 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,376 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Trumbull, New London, Connecticut.

150 barrels of pork
300 barrels of fresh superfine flour
120 bushels of new white field beans
2,850 pounds of good hard soap
1,500 pounds of good hard yellow candles
32 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,376 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At New York.

300 barrels of pork
300 barrels of fresh superfine flour
120 bushels of new white field beans
2,850 pounds of good hard soap
1,500 pounds of good hard yellow candles
32 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,376 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Bellevue, Maryland.

300 barrels of pork
300 barrels of fresh superfine flour
120 bushels of new white field beans
2,850 pounds of good hard soap
1,500 pounds of good hard yellow candles
32 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,376 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Severn, Annapolis, Maryland.

75 barrels of pork
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour
40 bushels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap
600 pounds of good hard yellow candles
32 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Washington, Potomac river, Maryland.

75 barrels of pork
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour
40 bushels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap
600 pounds of good hard yellow candles
32 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Va.

75 barrels of pork
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour
40 bushels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap
600 pounds of good hard yellow candles
32 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Johnston, Smithville, North Carolina.

75 barrels of pork
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour
40 bushels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap
600 pounds of good hard yellow candles
32 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Moultrie, Charleston, South Carolina.

225 barrels of pork
420 barrels of fresh superfine flour
120 bushels of new white field beans
3,000 pounds of good hard soap
1,500 pounds of good hard yellow candles
32 bushels of good clean dry salt
688 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Pulaski, Savannah, Georgia.

150 barrels of pork
300 barrels of fresh superfine flour
120 bushels of new white field beans
2,850 pounds of good hard soap
1,500 pounds of good hard yellow candles
32 bushels of good clean dry salt
688 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Marion, Florida.

75 barrels of pork
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour
40 bushels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap
600 pounds of good hard yellow candles
32 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay, Florida.

75 barrels of pork
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour
40 bushels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap
600 pounds of good hard yellow candles
32 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Mackinac, Michigan.

100 barrels of pork
200 barrels of fresh superfine flour
120 bushels of new white field beans
2,850 pounds of good hard soap
1,500 pounds of good hard yellow candles
32 bushels of good clean dry salt
688 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Gratiot, Michigan.

150 barrels of pork
300 barrels of fresh superfine flour
120 bushels of new white field beans
2,850 pounds of good hard soap
1,500 pounds of good hard yellow candles
32 bushels of good clean dry salt
688 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Niagara, New York.

75 barrels of pork
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour
40 bushels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap
600 pounds of good hard yellow candles
32 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Sackett's Harbor, New York.

300 barrels of pork
700 barrels of fresh superfine flour
300 bushels of new white field beans
2,850 pounds of good hard soap
1,500 pounds of good hard yellow candles
32 bushels of good clean dry salt
688 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Plattsburg, New York.

300 barrels of pork
700 barrels of fresh superfine flour
300 bushels of new white field beans
2,850 pounds of good hard soap
1,500 pounds of good hard yellow candles
32 bushels of good clean dry salt
688 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Harcourt Barracks, Maine.

450 barrels of pork
940 barrels of fresh superfine flour
300 bushels of new white field beans
6,000 pounds of good hard soap
3,000 pounds of good hard yellow candles
160 bushels of good clean dry salt
3,850 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Preble, Portland, Maine.

75 barrels of pork
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour
40 bushels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap
600 pounds of good hard yellow candles
32 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Maine.

75 barrels of pork
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour
40 bushels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap
600 pounds of good hard yellow candles
32 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Constitution Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

75 barrels of pork
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour
40 bushels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap

SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS.
Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

The first and only arrival of fresh GOODS

PURCHASED IN THE LATE HOT MONTHS,
—for sale opened at No. 2 New York Store, 2nd st.—
Where the attention of the citizens of the Public Square is kindly requested by Mr. Brodie.

THE convenient in temp and general, retailing Dry Goods, Shoes, &c. &c. &c. is respectfully invited to the following stock, among which are the following:

Cottons, all style prints, new styles, and fine and coarse ginghams,
Bleaching, unbleached linens, and needle ditto
Plain and Fancy Bonnet silks, linens and fine muslins,
Black, Fancy colored, and plain dress silks and satins,
Lace and Silk veils, Dress handkerchiefs and scarfs,
A splendid assortment of ribbons, linen bosoms, gloves and cuffs,
Cloths, cassimeres, sattinets, and Marseilles vestings,
A fine assortment of Ready-made clothing, Satchel and tie ties Guernsey,
Hats, fine and coarse, silk and cotton umbrellas, Parasols and sticks, Flannels, and hard bosoms,
Linen and cotton table diaper, Russia diaper and tea and towels,
Sheets and bagg' summer wear of all descriptions,
Shirts, cravats, suspenders, sacchels, and Miscellaneous articles,
A fine assortment of Ladies' Morocco and leather shoes,
Men's fine calf skin shoes, pumps and full soles,
Men's fine and coarse Brogans,
Palmer and Scott slippers, &c.
Also, a fine assortment of Queen ware in the dry Goods line.

To obtain the subscribers unless the accounts of those persons owing or pretending to owe them are rendered to settle the expenses this fiscal year, and to close the business of the year 1842, they will sell for cash or approved paper.

They remain thanks to their customers for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them at the store, and will endeavour to merit a further share of public favor.

Chillicothe, April 9, 1842.

CONDELL, JONES & CO.

Sole Agents.

Chillicothe, April 9, 1842.

North American Specific.

NOSE may in the public mercury for a medicine capable of curing the various diseases of the liver, yet nothing stimulates Bile to the proper action of the liver, and thereby cures all the pathology of Chronic complaints, the fallacy of which is proved by the many cures of the most inveterate cases of Dyspepsia, Chronic diarrhea and Dysentery, Jaundice, Piles, Fever and Ague, and all diseases of the liver, which have been pronounced to be beyond the reach of remedies, and given up by the most eminent physicians, as incurable, and recommended to be left to the effect of medicine in connection with the use of the Bath. The proprietors of the North American Specific have the pleasure to present to the public the following certificates of cures, which they can refer to, and the truth of which they can vouch for. The certificates are from persons well known to them, and they are respectable, if not, as much in fear, as any in the country. The Specific is now offered to the public, with the belief that when the merits of it are known, it will be found worthy of public confidence, and recommended by the faculty. The proprietors have no interest in the sale of anything in each letter, excluding the fees, and the expenses of postage, and will refund the money to any person who may purchase the Specific, and who may not find it to answer the purpose for which it is recommended. The only mode by which the Specific can be obtained is by application to the proprietors, or their agents, post paid, and a remittance of $5 00 for each bottle. Wherever packing has been completed, the remittance will be returned, and the proprietors will pay the packer that the pack has been so called and returned.

The only mode by which the Specific can be had, is either ask or who sell in bundles, call hospital, the Specific and will be sent to any part of the country by expressing boxes of convenience size, for more than one bottle, and by mail for one bottle, or by the Specific, New York, and the Specific, New York, and the Specific, New York, and